

Prices and Prospects.

Furnaces Now Taking Full Contract Requirements As A Pre-Holiday Precaution

Spot Market Firms Up With Complete Disappearance of Free Coke.

FURNACE BACK TO \$4.00

Contracts closed at \$4.40 and \$4.50; Speculation as to Coal Strike Creates Difference of View Between Buyers and Sellers; Pig Iron Steady

Special to The Courier

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12.—In the past week current contracts for furnace coke have been specified up to the limit, for the first time in quite a while. The furnaces involved are presumably making provision against spells of bad weather which might delay coke in transit as well as for possible cut in production in production towards the holidays.

Chiefly as a result of this heavier movement on contracts the amount of free coke or discons coke has been reduced to substantially nothing and the spot market has firmed up accordingly. It is back to a plain level of \$4.00, where it stood a fortnight ago, while a week ago it was quotable at \$3.85 to \$4.00, with perhaps occasional offerings at under \$3.85.

There is little inquiry for spot or prompt furnace coke, the furnaces in operation being taken care of to the end of the year, with a few covered for first quarter.

All told, heating coke has had a very fair movement in the past four months, some consumers beginning to stock early in August. Against the winter just at the moment the demand appears to sell us to be rather poor and it requires good salesmanship to get what is considered a fair price. The idea of a fair price however, is higher than it was last summer, \$3.50 being the price usually in mind. This price is sometimes obtained, and a few sales have been made in the past week at somewhat more, but they were exceptional. The other hand, the price of \$3.25 is considered exceptionally low. Coke furnaces now in blast have a fair backlog of business but not one seems to be completely sold. The market remains quiet as follows:

Bestower \$2.00
Basic \$2.00
Pondry \$2.00
Malleable \$2.00
These prices are for Valley furnaces freight to Pittsburgh being \$1.75

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the basin district) and the lower Connellsville district (often called the Monaca district) to principal points for shipment are as follows, per ton of 2,800 pounds, effective July 1, 1923.

Destination	Rate
Baltimore	\$2.31
Buffalo	\$2.31
Chicago	\$2.31
Cleveland	\$2.31
Columbus	\$2.31
Detroit	\$2.31
E. St. Louis	\$2.31
Wrie	\$2.31
Harrisburg	\$2.31
John	\$2.31
Louisville	\$2.31
Milwaukee	\$2.31
New York	\$2.31
Philadelphia	\$2.31
Pittsburgh	\$2.31
Port Henry	\$2.31
Port Maitland, Ont.	\$2.31
Posttown	\$2.31
Reading	\$2.31
Richmond, Va. (R. & O.)	\$2.31
Richmond, Va. (R. & R.)	\$2.31
South Bethlehem	\$2.31
Swedesland, Pa.	\$2.31
Toledo, O.	\$2.31
Wheeling	\$2.31
Valley Points	\$2.31

Pittsburgh district steam-mine-run is quotable at \$2.00 to \$2.10. The pig iron market in the Valley and western Pennsylvania generally is steady but decidedly quiet. There is hardly any inquiry outside of very small lots and not a great deal of that. However most of the furnaces are now comfortably sold up, and they are willing to let matters rest with the slightly higher prices now being quoted as a result of the recent buying movement. Precisely how much of the prospective output in the first quarter is sold is not known. It appears that all or nearly all the furnaces now in blast have a fair backlog of business but not one seems to be completely sold. The market remains quiet as follows:

Bestower \$2.00
Basic \$2.00
Pondry \$2.00
Malleable \$2.00
These prices are for Valley furnaces freight to Pittsburgh being \$1.75

DECREASE OF NINE PER CENT IN RATE IN HOT PRODUCTION

In November as Compared With October: 24 Per Cent Under April; More Activity in January.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will renew the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

Production of steel ingots in November was nine per cent under the rate in October and 24 per cent under the record high rate of last April while it was 16 per cent above the average in the four post-war years 1919 to 1922 inclusive. Thus by the reasonable standard steel production last month was at a high rate. Some further decrease is expected this month, but not much.

Heavier steel production and shipments are to be expected in January as many buyers are holding back orders until after the inventory data. No large increase is to be expected in January but March may bring a seasonal expansion in consumption.

There have been no great developments in the past week as to steel prices. Black galvanized and automobile sheets are all firmer, making it the common prediction now that prices of the past few months on these lines will hold. The recent shading has been on prompt lots only, forward deliveries having been firm right along. In bars, shapes and plates little inquiry has developed of a nature to test the market. Prices on tubular goods and wire products are easily held.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 8, 1933.				WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1933.			
DISTRICT	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	18,243	8,557	8,290	18,243	8,557	8,290	18,243	8,557
Lower Connellsville	16,588	6,813	10,775	16,588	6,813	10,775	16,588	6,813
Totals	34,831	15,370	19,065	34,831	15,370	19,065	34,831	15,370
FURNACE OVENS	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	14,986	6,874	5,010	37,500	14,986	7,071	7,915	22,250
Lower Connellsville	6,822	1,972	4,560	39,000	6,822	2,012	4,510	22,250
Totals	21,808	8,846	12,560	110,500	21,808	9,083	12,725	111,500
MERCHANT OVENS	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	8,267	1,277	1,850	16,110	8,267	1,277	1,850	16,110
Lower Connellsville	10,068	1,311	5,725	24,110	10,068	1,358	6,108	46,110
Totals	18,335	2,588	7,575	40,220	18,335	2,635	7,958	62,220

FURNACE OVENS	14,986	8,974	8,010	14,986	8,974	8,010	14,986	8,974
Connellsville	6,522	1,972	4,550	6,522	1,972	4,550	6,522	1,972
Lower Connellsville	8,464	6,999	3,460	8,464	6,999	3,460	8,464	6,999
Totals	23,450	8,949	12,560	23,450	8,949	12,560	23,450	8,949

MERCHANT OVENS	3,267	1,877	1,450	3,267	1,877	1,450	3,267	1,877
Connellsville	10,066	5,411	5,725	10,066	5,411	5,725	10,066	5,411
Lower Connellsville	10,929	6,718	7,005	10,929	6,718	7,005	10,929	6,718
Totals	21,995	13,926	13,930	21,995	13,926	13,930	21,995	13,926

RETURN OF COST OF PRODUCING COAL IS TO BE COMPULSORY

If Bill Drafted for That Purpose Passes Congress and "pousses"

TO SUSTAIN TRADE BODY

In Its Fight for the Right to Require Information from the Coal and Various Industries; Department of Commerce Too Easy, Backers Fear.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Friends in Congress of the Federal Trade Commission are prepared to insist that there be no reduction of the commission in the matter of gathering figures on the cost of producing coal. The bill drafted for that purpose, says Paul Woodson, local correspondent of the Coal Age. There are a number of national legislators who are expected to insist upon compulsory returns being made to the Federal Trade Commission. Whether the figures are to be submitted voluntarily or on a compulsory basis, the friends of the commission feel that they should go to the agency of the federal government since it was the commission that first embarked on this activity and would be continuing it. It is not for the legal technicalities which have been piled in its path by those from whom the returns must come. To allow this function to pass into the hands of the Department of Commerce or any other government agency, in their opinion, would be a sort of regulation of the commission, at least it would be failure to uphold its hands.

There are other members of Congress who fear the law industry would be dealt with too sympathetically. It were not for the fact that the Commerce Department, their fear is that the Federal Trade Commission would come nearer getting the returns. The experience with the railroads has taught many members of Congress that it is one thing to obtain returns but quite another to procure them that tell the real story. There are many who believe that the railroads are doing in effect more than is indicated by the official returns. The Interstate Commerce Commission is either voluntary or compulsory figures are submitted to the Federal Trade Commission there is a feeling among some members of the national legislature that they will be in a position to get more information than they are now getting. It is not known how much the industry would like but in a way best calculated to give the public interest.

It is not definitely that a bill has been drafted providing for compulsory returns of cost data to the Federal Trade Commission. As the situation is shaping itself, the seriousness of the mistake of the operators in not starting the voluntary returns which they promised the Coal Commission is becoming more apparent. Had this plan been put in operation immediately after it was suggested it is improbable that Congress would have disturbed the arrangement. Since considerable time must elapse from the time legislation is introduced until it is brought up for final consideration there still is time for the industry if it prefers to cooperate with the Department of Commerce rather than the Federal Trade Commission to get the plan under headway.

The National Coal Association can not be blamed too severely because of the uncertainty, agreed to in the situation by the fact that Mr. Woodson says to have the department to reach a thorough understanding of such a plan many conferences are necessary and much effort must be expended. The operators took the view that it would be better to wait the advent of Mr. Woodson's successor before attempting to launch their proposal.

As this is written it seems probable that the new chief of the Commerce Department's Coal Division will be C. P. White. It is known definitely that Mr. White's view is position if he will accept Mr. White's position in the matter is expected with the next few days. It is generally admitted that Mr. White is an excellent qualified to fill this position. It is well known that he enjoys the confidence of the industry and is believed that the members of Congress interested in coal will agree that he can be relied upon to handle the situation.

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NATION-WIDE STRIKE OF MINERS IN APRIL REGARDED CERTAIN

Confirmed by Orders to Complete Unionization of W. Va. Fields.

WILL MEET OPPOSITION

CHARTERSVILLE, W. Va., Dec. 10.—Writing from this city, a correspondent of the Baltimore Manufacturers Record says that the belief heretofore prevailing among coal operators of West Virginia that the coming of next April would see a nation-wide strike of bituminous coal miners in the organized fields has been confirmed by the announcement from the headquarters of District 17, United Mine Workers, in this city made by C. F. Keasey, president of the district, that a campaign would be launched to organize all the non-union fields in West Virginia with a view to bringing all of the 125,000 miners in the state within the union fold.

This announcement is regarded, particularly among the non-union operators as a certain foreboding of a strike, it being the obvious purpose of course of the part of the miners' union to bring a suspension of operations at all bituminous mines for a while considerable number of miners in operation it would be possible to keep the nation supplied with fuel and hence the union would not be in a position to dictate terms. It is hoped to be able to do according to many operators.

Giving expression to a determination on the part of the union to extend the union into the non-union fields of West Virginia, President Keasey, at the same time extended a general invitation to the unorganized coal miners of West Virginia to become members of the union and pledged "all lawful assistance and moral support" from District 17 to those who might desire to join the union.

It is declared by Keasey that the entire staff and all the financial resources of the international union will support him in his campaign to extend the organization into non-union fields and the statement issued by Keasey strongly intimates that the launching of the drive to unionize open shop mines is an outcome of a recent meeting of the organization of the international union held at Indianapolis. If such is the case it is believed in coal circles that the question of calling a strike was also probably discussed. A count statement of the finances of the international union showed that the revenue of the United Mine Workers' union is about \$1,000,000 a year, which is a big figure for a union of the kind.

The head of the miners' union, District 17, declares that in proceeding with the organization of non-union fields as the union has done in the past, it is not at all a question of the use of the physical force, but of the use of the law. The union has no intention of using force in the past as proved by numerous instances of those participating in previous organization attempts.

As to whether the miners' union may be more successful in the future than in the past, the belief prevails among non-union operators that the union can hardly hope to succeed and that on the contrary it may "lose ground" just as it did following the armed march in 1921 and the long strike of 1922.

Production and Output.

Thanksgiving Week Loss in Production Made Up Only in Part During the Past Week

But Gain by Merchants More Than Doubled Their Latter Decrease.

248 NET OVEN INCREASE

Merchants' Furnace Up 351, Furnace Operators' Blowing Out 105; Unemployment Question Heavier on Contractors in the Holiday Week Year.

The loss in coke production resulting from the observance of Thanksgiving Day was only partially recovered last week. The being no special need for extra effort to resume the pre-holiday scale of operations no particular stress was applied. Plans supplying furnaces on contract found, however that the seasonal movement of part of consumers to become well stocked prior to the holiday, was setting in and in compliance with instructions shipments began to be made up to the full requirements. This is likely to continue during the present and next week as a prelude against a possible slump in production during the Christmas week or the advent of bad weather.

It has been observed during a number of the more recent years that the falling off in furnace output during the Christmas festival is by no means as large as in earlier years. What it will be two weeks hence is, of course a matter of conjecture but so far as consumers are concerned they are not disposed to take chances on the coke and mine workers restricting their Christmas observance to a single day. Moreover trade conditions are not such as to make either plant managers or workers especially anxious to establish a post-Christmas record. It is possible therefore that the curtailment in production during Christmas week may be proportionately heavy in that case the present preparedness measures of consumers will stand them in good stead.

Aside from the call for larger shipments on contracts several of the larger producers are noting a slight improvement in the situation. They report a better demand and a firming of prices which are accepted as signs that the trend is more certainly in the right than in the wrong direction. The loss in production during Thanksgiving week was 10,780 tons, also three-fourths of which was at furnace plants. Last week the gain of 8,548 tons brought the total up to 181,020 tons which was 3,930 tons short of the week before the holiday and which it is necessary to be re-couped before the former level is reached.

I is significant of the approach of better prospects for the merchant products that in last week's operation they made a gain which was more than double the loss of the preceding week while the furnace plants fell still further behind. At the same time the active merchant oven list was augmented by 85 which included the absorption of three plants which have been idle a considerable time. Incidentally the furnace interests reduced their production loss by blowing out 135 additional ovens.

A year ago the production was 202,810, or 21,790 tons greater than last week. The furnace ovens in blast numbered 11,063, or 2,115 more than now active, merchant, 6,952 or 1,234 more and the reg on as a whole was running 18,015, or 3,349 more. The estimated production of coke during the week ended Saturday, December 15, was 181,020 tons, credited to the two districts as follows: Connellsville 102,910 a decrease of 1,330 tons. Lower Connellsville 77,110, an increase of 3,260 tons or a net increase of 1,930 tons as compared with a like to a decrease of 10,000 tons during the immediate preceding week.

By interests the production was 110,500 a loss of 1,100 tons; merchant 70,220 a gain of 7,950 tons, as compared with losses of 7,400 and 3,380 tons respectively during the week ended December 1.

The gain of 248 in the number of active ovens resulted from 353 having been fired up by the merchant producers and 135 being blown out by the H. C. Frick Coke Company. The additions by the former were Griffin No. 1, 100 Husted No. 1, Isabella No. 1, and the blow out at Frick plant were as follows: Loring No. 1, 25; Lemon No. 2, 50; Phillips, 20; Connellsville No. 1, 40.

Production by the two interests and the total compared with the corresponding week in 1922 is shown here with:

Week	Merch	Furn	Total	Total
Jan. 6	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Jan. 13	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Jan. 20	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Jan. 27	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Feb. 3	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Feb. 10	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Feb. 17	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Feb. 24	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Mar. 2	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Mar. 9	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Mar. 16	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Mar. 23	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Mar. 30	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Apr. 6	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Apr. 13	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Apr. 20	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Apr. 27	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
May 4	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
May 11	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
May 18	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
May 25	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Jun. 1	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Jun. 8	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Jun. 15	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Jun. 22	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Jun. 29	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Jul. 6	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Jul. 13	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Jul. 20	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Jul. 27	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Aug. 3	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Aug. 10	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Aug. 17	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Aug. 24	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Aug. 31	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Sep. 7	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Sep. 14	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Sep. 21	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Sep. 28	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Oct. 5	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Oct. 12	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Oct. 19	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Oct. 26	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Nov. 2	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Nov. 9	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Nov. 16	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Nov. 23	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Nov. 30	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Dec. 7	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Dec. 14	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Dec. 21	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140
Dec. 28	12,570	12,570	25,140	25,140

Product recovered during the first three days of the week, December 8, but did not reach the level of the most recent full time week.

Production during the first 253 working days of the year was 6,813,000 tons as compared with 357,000 tons in 1922 and 510,190 tons in 1921. Compared with the average of the past six years 1917 to 1922 is 1,000,000 tons ahead.

The occurrence of Thanksgiving Day was also reflected by a decline in the production of beech coke. The total output in the week ended December 1 is estimated at 11,060 tons, a decrease of 13,000 tons from the level of 24,060 tons in the preceding week. In the corresponding week of 1922 the output was 25,000 tons, 1,000 tons more than the corresponding week in 1921.

The cumulative production of beech coke for the first 253 working days of the year was 1,000,000 tons as compared with 1

DISTRIBUTION OF COAL CARS UNEQUAL ON M. R., M. & W.

Says I. C. C. Examiner in a Supplemental Report on a War-Time Case.

NO EVIDENCE OF DAMAGES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Examiner Copenhaver of the Interstate Commerce Commission has made a supplemental report in Docket 11,444, Northern West Virginia Coal Operators Association versus Pennsylvania Railroad the director general, et al., recommending that "the commission should modify its previous report and find that the practices of the director general during the period July 1, 1919, to March 1, 1920, excluding November, 1919, in the distribution of coal cars as between mines on the Monongahela and Morgantown & Wheeling railways, on the one hand, and mines on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad south of Pittsburgh, and on the Monongahela division, southwest branch, and Pittsburgh west end division of the Pennsylvania railroad, on the other hand, subjected operators of coal mines on the first two named roads to undue prejudice and disadvantage to the extent that the percentage of cars furnished the mines on the latter roads in each instance was less than the percentage of cars the mines as a whole on all lines here considered would have received had all the system cars placed for coal loading on those lines been equally distributed."

The examiner points out that no evidence was submitted at the further hearings upon the question of damages, if any, sustained.

In its original report (60 I. C. C. 569), the commission found that the practices of the director general during the period July 1, 1919, to March 1, 1920, excluding November, 1919, in the distribution of coal cars as between the mines as a whole on the Monongahela and Morgantown & Wheeling railways, on the one hand, and mines on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, south of Pittsburgh, and on the Monongahela division, southwest branch, and Pittsburgh west end division of the Pennsylvania railroad, on the other hand, subjected operators of coal mines on the first two named roads to undue prejudice and disadvantage to the extent that the percentage of cars furnished the mines as a whole on the latter roads was less than the average percentage of cars furnished the mines on the other lines named.

As there was no basis in the evidence for findings as to the extent of the damages, if any, sustained by the individual members of complainant association as a result of the undue prejudice found to exist, the case was held open for further hearing upon that question.

On May 23, 1921, complainant filed a petition for supplemental and modified findings, which was denied by the commission. The case, however, was reopened on the commission's motion September 15, 1921, for further hearings, which were held on March 10, 1922. Nowhere in the examiner's report does it appear that the complainants have shown the commission the extent of their losses. The examiner points out that the figures upon which the commission's findings were based originally, included numerous privately owned coal cars, which should not have been included in the distribution. He further finds that:

"With an equal distribution the mines on all lines here considered would have received 37 per cent and 53.7 per cent, respectively, of their orders during the periods, July, 1919, to October, 1919, and December, 1919, to February, 1920 inclusive, or 74.3 per cent for the entire period."

Brave Words and Empty Promises

Coal Trade Journal.

The Pinchotian formula for controlling the anthracite situation, as revealed at the conference of governors and lesser political satellites on November 26, is the same nebulous compound of brave words and empty promises that the Pennsylvania executive has been handing out since last August. When he first indicted himself into the wage controversy, he stood forth as the champion of higher pay to the men and no increase in the cost of coal to the consumer. He then proposed that 33 1-3 per cent of the wage advance be borne by interests not subject to the state anthracite tonnage tax. He was willing, however, that that 33 1-3 per cent should be added to the mine prices since that would swell the tax revenues of his state. Let the distributors and the railroads bear the burden was the Pinchot slogan at that time.

Such a preposterous plan was bound to fail and it did fail. Two things in connection with that failure, however, are significant. The first was the indifference the governor showed towards his own suggestion that part of the increase could or should be offset by a decrease in transportation charges. Mr. Pinchot cried loud for a rate inquiry that had been determined upon several weeks before he raised his voice. Nevertheless, when the Interstate Commerce Commission pleaded with those objectives, the existing rate basis to appear before it, no representative of Governor Pinchot took the stand to explain how and why rates could be reduced.

The second significant development was his attitude towards the retail distributors. When the retailers, operating through their national organization, warned the governor that retail margins were too thin to absorb the wage gift to the United Mine

Workers of America, the implied challenge that they be called upon to substantiate their claim was ignored. Instead, Mr. Pinchot embarked upon his scheme to use the operators to force the retailers to be the victims of Pinchotian generosity to the followers of Mr. Laws. When the producers declined to become parties to this proposed conspiracy, the governor turned the floodgates of executive abuse upon them.

The proposals outlined at the Harrisburg conference offer nothing new or constructive. With true political effrontery, Mr. Pinchot unblushingly repeats his demand for a rate investigation. Following his tactics as champion of public virtue in the matter of enforcement of the Volstead act, he again asks endorsement of federal aid to extricate him from entanglements of his own devising, and adds to this an unwieldy interstate "compact," which, as one delegate to the conference said, would require thirty years to be made effective by thirty states. With the single exception of a reputed zeal to police preparation—a zeal one feels inspired more by anger against the operators for failing him in his ambitions than love for the downtrodden consumer—Mr. Pinchot promises nothing for Pennsylvania.

While he promises nothing other than the policing referred to, he is quick to oppose suggestions directed towards possible action by Pennsylvania. Attacks upon the state tonnage tax as a burden on consumers outside the borders of Pinchot's present political playground, and him a ready, if not always accurate, defender. So, too, the suggestion that the state break the union labor monopoly upon anthracite production by amending the miners' certification law moves him to indignant protest.

Effort Pinchot has yet failed to establish his anthracite program and policy as anything more than politics.

Enormous Growth in West Va. Coal Output During Past 40 Years

Statistics compiled by the West Virginia Department of Mines show a remarkable growth in the production of coal in West Virginia since 1883—a period of forty years. In the year mentioned according to statistics available only 2,608,565 tons were produced and it was 13 years after that before the output of the state passed 10,000,000 tons a year; but six years later, the state was producing more than 20,000,000 tons a year and in another three years more than 30,000,000 tons a year were coming from West Virginia mines. In another two years, 30,000,000 tons had been produced and in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the output was 37,612,225 tons. It was in the year ending June 30, 1918, that production reached its peak, amounting that year to 31,041,640 tons.

Coke production reached its peak in 1910 when 4,217,331 tons were produced. Since then, and especially within the last few years, there has been a steady decline in production, with coke output in the year ending June 30, 1922, less than it was during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923. There were 6,942 coke ovens in idleness during the year ending June 30, 1923. In the New River field alone in the period mentioned, there were 1,221 idle coke ovens and in the Pocahontas field 3,382, the balance of the idle ovens being in the Upper Monongahela field.

How Henry Sells Coal

Coal Age.

Henry Ford is now a regular coal operator. He has a string of mines and is grappling with the production and marketing problems that beset the ordinary mortal who engages in this fascinating business. He has found that his mine capacity is greater than his immediate plant requirements and he is seeking to get rid of his surplus, for he, as have others, learns that part-time mine operation adds to cost.

Mr. Ford would eliminate fluctuations in coal prices and irregularities in production—for his friends and his mines. There are said to be around 300 concerns manufacturing parts for his cars and he is taking a paternal interest in their coal supply. Not so long ago he sent to each of these 300 a questionnaire concerning their coal supply and their fuel requirements. If he can contract to furnish them all with coal as he in turn buys their products, he can make his coal-mining ventures successful and at the same time help these sundry manufacturers to have a steady fuel supply. As a coal operator Mr. Ford is animated by the same motives that govern every well-managed coal operation.

The difficulty he finds is that common to the trade—the coal consumers are not all far seeing, for some have indicated to him that his all-the-year-around price is much above what coal is now selling for on the spot market and that they are buying at the lowest price. He has the advantage, however, that falls to any consumer-operator of dictating, to some extent at least, to those who burn coal and sell to him. For instance, this fall one large concern that sells to the Ford plant a large part of its requirements in a certain line found, one morning, several hundred cars of coal at the gate. Mr. Ford had shipped them, invoice to follow. What had been a competitive market for the commercial operator became a forced outlet for surplus Ford coal.

As a coal producer, Henry Ford has yet to make his mark, but as a coal seller he has marked the fundamentals.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, December 8, 1923.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS			
182	Beatty	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
183	Brum Run	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
184	Clarks	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
185	Elm Grove	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
186	Fort Hill	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
187	Gilmore	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
188	Grace	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
189	Humphries	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
190	John Braddock	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
191	St. Vincent	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
192	Myers	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
193	Nolle	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
194	Oliver No. 1	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
195	Oliver No. 2	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
196	Oliver No. 3	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
197	Oliver No. 4	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
198	Oliver No. 5	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
199	Oliver No. 6	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
200	Oliver No. 7	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
201	Oliver No. 8	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
202	Oliver No. 9	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
203	Oliver No. 10	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
204	Oliver No. 11	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
205	Oliver No. 12	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
206	Oliver No. 13	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
207	Oliver No. 14	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
208	Oliver No. 15	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
209	Oliver No. 16	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
210	Oliver No. 17	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
211	Oliver No. 18	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
212	Oliver No. 19	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
213	Oliver No. 20	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
214	Oliver No. 21	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
215	Oliver No. 22	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
216	Oliver No. 23	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
217	Oliver No. 24	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
218	Oliver No. 25	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
219	Oliver No. 26	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
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224	Oliver No. 31	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
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226	Oliver No. 33	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
227	Oliver No. 34	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
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229	Oliver No. 36	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg
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384	Oliver No. 191	St. Vincent Coal Co.	Greensburg

Great Coal Dust Explosions Not Normal Mining Hazards, Declares Bureau of Mines

Which Has Demonstrated
Methods of Preventing Spread
of Initial Explosions.

ROOF FALLS STILL DEADLY

Practically 100,000 miners have been trained by the Bureau of Mines in mine-rescue and first-aid methods since the establishment of the bureau in 1910, states Director H. Foster Bain, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year 1932-33. Whereas in 1910 the bureau trained 754 men, during the past year 14,941 men received the training, which was conducted in 35 States and Alaska.

Although the Bureau of Mines can say positively that widespread explosions of coal dust no longer should occur, the fact remains that they continue, Director Bain points out. In 1932 gas and coal-dust explosions took a toll of 311 lives, or 15.78 per cent of the total deaths. Until the late series of disastrous explosions the lessening number of explosions in recent years had led the bureau to feel that the dangers from this source were being eliminated.

Two effective methods of preventing the spreading through a coal mine of a minor initial explosion have been demonstrated by the bureau at its experimental mine near Pittsburgh, where more than 500 experimental explosions have been produced and in which the explosibility of coal dusts from all parts of the country has been studied. The first method is to wet the dust so thoroughly that no dry dust remains in the mine. The second is to dilute the coal dust with shale dust, limestone dust, or other nonflammable dust so that flame will not pass from point to point.

From the years of study of coal-dust explosions, the Bureau of Mines can say that great coal mine explosions should not be considered as normal occupational hazards. Explosions can and must be prevented from spreading throughout the underground workings of a mine. Miners and operators, as well as mine inspectors, must take hold of the situation promptly and vigorously or there will be still more serious explosions and more men killed.

The widespread attention given to the fatalities from explosion has resulted in the common supposition that gas and coal-dust explosions form the main hazards of mining, but the bureau finds that if the deaths from falls of roof and coal could be eliminated, the number of miners killed would be cut approximately in half. These deaths occur singly or in pairs in the dark recesses of the mine when a slab of slate falls or when coal or crumbles it works. The deaths from roof falls aggregated 900 during 1932. The fact that this number is less than the total during several preceding years is due to thousands of men having been killed for several months during the bituminous coal strike.

The large part of the responsibility for decreasing this class of accidents may fairly be placed on the miners themselves, states Director Bain. Most of the falls occur at the working places and the miners there are better able to observe the conditions under which they work and to tell when the roof should be taken down or additional props put up than is anyone else. For the 11-year period that ended with 1932, 47.84 per cent of all fatalities were due to falls of roof and coal, 18.85 per cent were caused by mine cars and locomotives, 11.25 per cent by gas and coal-dust explosions, 6.04 per cent by explosives, and 2.47 per cent by electricity. During this period 25,975 men were killed in coal mines. Approximately 90 per cent of all the deaths occurred underground, 10 per cent were from shaft accidents, and the remainder 7.59 per cent occurred on the surface.

Director Bain cites the need for an intensified safety campaign among miners, operators, and inspectors to maintain diligence in observing the precautions which will lead to the prevention of accidents. This includes a wider dissemination of the knowledge already acquired by the Bureau of Mines and the agencies which have been cooperating with it.

An intensive study of the electrical hazards in coal mining and of those following the more extensive use of machinery underground should be made.

Concentrated effort should be made to reduce the number of deaths from falls of roof and coal and from mine transportation, both of which call for further investigation work and renewed alertness by miners and operators.

It is wrong to assume that the present death rate in coal mining represents a standard human cost which must be paid if this country is to be supplied with coal, declares Director Bain. Nor should anyone feel that nothing more need be done because in this country the loss of life per million tons of coal mined is less than in other countries.

During the year motion pictures of the bureau were shown in 48 States and Alaska, to 2,567 audiences totaling more than 693,000 persons. The bureau now has 301 sets of films in circulation which are valued at approximately \$500,000. These were produced at a cost to the Government of less than 7 per cent for advice and supervision, the total expense of producing the pictures and making the copies having been borne by the cooperating industries.

A vertical oven, designed to produce a lignite char as a stable fuel for domestic and power purposes, was built and operated in cooperation with the University of North Dakota. Some

of the char was shipped to the Pittsburgh station of the Bureau of Mines, where grates suitable for burning it in an ordinary cookstove were designed which proved successful in laboratory tests. The lignite char proved an admirable fuel.

Attitude of Coal Consumers

Whatever may be the real chances, whether or not there will be a bituminous coal strike next April 1, it has now become quite plain that coal consumers as a class have taken the position that they will not anticipate one to any extent. They will not engage in any large stocking operations or in any other way provide against the consequences that would follow a long strike.

This condition, as to the attitude in coal consumers, has been disclosed in various ways, including the verbal statements of consumers. The more practical test has been made by coal salesmen, who have been endeavoring of late to stir up interest in coal purchases by talking up the possibilities. The salesmen have found that all such talk falls very flat. Consumers are buying only as they must buy and seem to feel quite assured that they will be able to buy as much coal during the next few months as they may want, at any time they choose to buy, and at substantially the present prices, which almost means at their own prices.

There have been times when it was relatively easy to interest coal buyers in contracting or stocking. This is not one of those times. The mental condition seems to be one of extreme weariness. Men are tired of the mere word "coal," and no wonder considering all that has occurred including the thousands and thousands of words the United States Coal Commission used in making its report that has been criticized in nearly all quarters both for what it did contain and for what it lacked.

The condition as to the attitude of coal buyers does not mean that there are not stocks of bituminous coal now. There are fairly large stocks in some hands and it would not involve any strain on productive resources to build them up to a very substantial total by the end of the coal year, even if nothing were done until the beginning of February, for much could be done in two months.

Last year's coal strike would not have been what it was had it not been for two unexpected developments, the non-union strikes, particularly in the Connellsville region and the railroad strikes, which curtailed the outlet for Kentucky coal. There seems to be confidence this time that there will be no non-union strikes of any consequence, and the railroads are expected to be able to do much more than they did last year.

Coal mining wages ought to come down but if the United Mine Workers do not accept a reduction this time they will probably get in the long run what is coming to them.

To Harness Volcano To Provide Power

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Secretary Hoover's super-power project has nothing on a super-power scheme, reported to his own department from Bolivia.

The Bolivian super-power plan contemplates the bottling-up of stream vents in the volcano "Tatio," near the Chilean-Bolivian frontier. The super-heated steam thus brought under control can be converted into electric power capable of producing four hundred million kilowatt hours per annum, according to the concessionaires, who are now trying to interest American capital in the project.

Italian engineers who have investigated "Tatio" estimate that about fifty million paper pesos, each valued at about 12 1/2 cents in American currency, would be required to get the volcano in good working order. It is believed that the power could be sold to various mining companies, or utilized for the electrification of railways.

As proof of the feasibility of the project it is recalled that a thermo-electric plant near Florence, Italy, has developed 37,000 horsepower through turbines using the internal heat of the earth.

West Penn Expert Has Ribs Broken

LATROBE, Dec. 12.—J. O. Manus, an expert electrician of the West Penn Power Company, engaged in testing insulators, who lives at Bradenville, had three ribs broken and was badly bruised when he was thrown 10 feet to the ground upon receiving an electrical shock while working in an insulator works at Lima, N. Y.

Mr. Manus alighted on a board which struck him on the side, breaking his ribs.

Soisson Brick Co. Installs Dredger At Volcano Plant

The Joseph Soisson Fire Brick Company has equipped its Volcano plant with a dredging machine which operates on the principle of a steam shovel. This method of operating clay and shale mines, as compared with hand mining, reduces cost considerably on account of its being practically an automatic operation.

With the installation of this additional equipment, the manufacture of brick will become, so to say, a mechanical operation from the time the raw clay is loaded in cars, until the finished product leaves the dry press.

LABOR BANKS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE CANNOT BE IGNORED

Have Great Possibilities for
Both Good and Evil in
Their Conduct.

UNION MEMBERS OWNERS

Relative to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Cooperative National Bank of Cleveland, Grand Chief Warren S. Stone has issued a statement to the effect that the funds of the brotherhood were not used to organize the bank. "The bank was organized," says Chief Stone, "through the initiative of Locomotive Engineers, and every share is held by members of the organization."

Concerning the brotherhood and the mine operated by the Coal River Coaleries Company in West Virginia, Chief Stone declares that the brotherhood, "as an organization, neither owns nor operates any coal mine of mines. Individual members of the organization own stock in the Coal River Coaleries Company in West Virginia, but the organization does not own a single share of stock. To my knowledge there is no labor trouble of any kind in the mines of the Coal River Coaleries Company. The relations between that company and the mine workers are of the best."

What you read in the newspapers was propaganda pure and simple, and they started these stories some considerable time before the mines were opened or before a single pound of coal was mined."

Chief Stone's statements, particularly those relating to the Cleveland bank, have called forth the following observations on labor banks in general from the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record:

"The successful operation of the Cleveland bank controlled by this organization, its large stock interest in the Empire Trust Company, one of the great financial institutions of New York, counting among its officers and directors many of the leading financial people of the country, are indications of the trend of labor organizations toward the development of banking operations. There are already more than twenty labor banks in the country. They represent various lines of work, including the International Association of Machinists, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and a number of others in addition to the several banks controlled by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers."

"In the aggregate these labor organizations control an enormous income, sufficient to furnish the basis for very extensive banking operations. There are considerable possibilities of evil, but there are also possibilities of good in these banks. Should these organizations attempt to use the power of the financial strength which they will have, to oppose all financial enterprises except those dominated by labor unions, their power for evil would be very great."

"If, for instance, the electrical workers in the establishment of a bank, backed by their large membership, should say that they would not invest in any securities of any hydro-electric or other enterprise, unless it be controlled to the utmost ramifications by union labor, it is difficult to see to what length this might lead. And there is a report that such a thought has been in the mind of some of the electrical workers of the country. If one labor bank with large capital and deposits should undertake a move of this kind it would probably cause many others to follow."

"On the other hand, it is entirely reasonable that the labor people of the country should want to deposit their money in banks controlled by themselves, and thus gain power which comes from aggregated capital. Perhaps the responsibility of handling such great sums as these banks will almost certainly have at their command will develop a spirit of conservatism, as against any radical tendency of unwise leaders, and make the labor banks of the country a substantial addition to the conservative upbuilding of all interests. At any rate the growth of this banking tendency on the part of laboring cannot be ignored, nor can its importance be overlooked."

Frank Pellish Killed by Fall In Frick Mine

Frank Pellish, about 50 years old, of Greenwood, was killed this morning about 11 o'clock when caught by a fall of timber in the H. C. Frick mines at Letestown No. 1. He is survived by his wife, three daughters, Mary, employed at the Connellsville Silk Mill, Minnie and Margaret, both of Uniontown, and two sons, Frank, Jr., employed by the West Penn Railway Company and Albert, at home.

The body was removed to the funeral parlors of W. A. McNamany and prepared for burial. It was later taken to the family home in Blackstone avenue.

America Gaining Supremacy In the Dye Industry

America's supremacy over Germany in the dye industry of the world is a matter of only a few years, according to Professor J. H. James, head of the Department of Chemical Engineering, at Carnegie Institute of Technology, in Pittsburgh. "This probability," says Professor James, who has made a study of the dye industry, "is evidenced by the fact that the United States now produces about 93.5 per cent of the dyes actually consumed in this country. While it is still necessary for this country to import the other 6.5 per cent from Germany and Switzerland, and which percentage represent only the latest developments of dye manufacture in these two countries, it is clear that America's ability to shift for herself in the dye industry is an indication that, eventually, she will supply most of the dyes to the world."

In tracing the scientific development of the dye industry in this country, and the remarkable progress it has made since 1915, when the war shut off the supply coming from Germany, for the American to shift for itself for its dyes, Professor James said: "Germany was the home of the dye industry and has done more scientific research along these lines than any other country on the face of the globe up to the time of the war."

"From 1870 to 1914, which is commonly referred to by students of industrial chemistry as the 'golden age' of German dye stuff manufacture, there took place the most wonderful development in chemical manufacture in the history of the world. It was during that period that the German government extended long-term credits to the firms interested in research work and development of this kind, and the manufacture of this product. And it was during that time that Germany made itself known everywhere as the leading dye country of the world."

"In a new country, like the United States, capital secured greater returns from mine, timber, railroad and steel development, and industrial leaders naturally did not become interested in an industry that required such an outlay for equipment and continued research, such as the Germans were putting into their organic chemical manufacture. In addition, our patent laws relative to foreigners are so framed that an American patent forces the foreigner to manufacture in this country whether he chooses to make the patented product here or not. With cheaper labor, consisting of an abundance of chemically trained men from the universities and technical schools of Germany, conditions were really more favorable there for this kind of manufacturing than in this country, while furthermore, our patent laws protected them against competition in this market."

"Before 1914, it must be admitted that the textile manufacturers who are, of course, the big consumers of dyes, never threw any inducement to aid the American chemical manufacturer."

ROSENBAUM STORE AT CUMBERLAND IS BURGLARIZED

CUMBERLAND, Md., Dec. 10.—Susan Rosenbaum, 75 years old, senior member of the department store firm of Rosenbaum Brothers, and A. E. Patrick, manager, were bound and gagged Sunday morning by two young men, who cracked four safes in the store and escaped with \$1,000.

The firm had sent the day's receipts to the bank.

When Patrick went to the rear of the store he was confronted by an armed bandit, who grabbed him to the front of the store, where Rosenbaum also was told to put up his hands.

A confederate of the bandit appeared from the third floor, to which Rosenbaum and Patrick were taken, bound to chairs and gagged by the legs of display tables.

"They told the burglars they did not know the combinations. The outlaws then blew open the safes. The pair then proceeded to the first floor where the combination on the vault was blown and two safes on the inside cracked."

The "job" was done between 10 and 11 o'clock while hundreds passed up and down the street.

Entrance was effected by tampering with a lock on the front door during the business rush Saturday and the robbers waited until after 6:15 o'clock this morning when the two watchmen left.

The Rosenbaum firm at Cumberland is connected with that in Connellsville and Uniontown. Susan Rosenbaum is a brother of Joseph Rosenbaum of Uniontown and an uncle of Julian and Karl Rosenbaum of Connellsville.

BRING US BABY BROTHER, ORDER TO SANTA CLAUS

Santa Claus, at a local store to greet the little children and hear their wants and desires for Christmas, has one exceptionally big order in fill. It is however, the one thing wanted by a green-eyed four-year-old girl, and is the spokesman for the quartet put all, only one asked for the present in order to be easy on Santa and not require four separate ones.

The little girls, together, visited the jolly old gentleman and as it came their turn to be recognized one stepped forward.

"Mamma said maybe only one of us could ask you for it," she told Santa, "because if all of us asked, you might bring us each one. We wanted the same thing," the little lass declared, "and that's all."

in their various efforts, legislative and otherwise, that were made to develop an American color industry. As a straight business proposition they figured they could always secure their dye chapter from Germany, where this industry was first developed; and the history of American color manufacture up to 1914 is one long record of attempt after attempt followed in practically every case by failure, as there were in 1914 only seven small struggling firms engaged in this line in the United States.

"Now that the war is over, reflecting on Germany's ambition to control the dye business of the world, leading one to suspect that the German government had a sinister motive in gaining supremacy. Control of the dye industry may have been more than an economic measure, for, theoretically, every chemical plant manufacturing dyes is a potential plant for the manufacture of munitions, since it happens that the apparatus of the dye men used in the first stages of much of the color manufacture can be turned over, in a short time, to the manufacture of high explosives."

"Soon after the war broke out, with the English blockade in force, the need for dyes became so great that something here was necessary. Chemists became interested in the work, and the manufacture of American dyes was started on a larger scale than had ever been possible before."

"Of course, it was poor stuff that was produced at the beginning. That was expected. Colors faded and ran, and textile manufacturers were up in arms. That was expected too, but the progress has been steady and consistent, and gradually America is taking its place in the world as a manufacturer of dyes."

"Since 1913, various legislative devices kept out the German dyes until the passage of the tariff bill last year, which ensures a stability to the industry for some years to come. It would appear to be the part of wisdom, since a well developed organic chemical industry is absolutely essential as a part of national preparedness, that the government should see to it that we have at all times all of the encouragement possible given to these firms engaged in this line."

"In 1914 there were only seven firms engaged in the manufacture of dyes in America, their products being 5,619,729 pounds valued at \$2,470,086. The sales of 87 American firms manufacturing dyes in 1932 totaled 48,307,105 pounds, valued at \$11,483,730. The average sale price of domestic dyes for 1932 was 60 cents per pound compared with 53 cents in 1921 and \$1.26 in 1917."

"In 1914, the imports of dyes were nearly 90 per cent of our consumption, the imports then totaling 48,360,785 pounds. The imports in 1932 were 6.5 per cent of our consumption."

Prosperity Rests On Tax Reduction, Mellon Report Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Business and industrial prosperity which returned to the United States this year after two lean years of post-war depression, can be continued only through tax reduction, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon told Congress in his annual report today.

U. S. Steel Tonnage Shows Further Decrease

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation shows a decrease of 301,210 tons, it was announced Monday.

Figures on November 30 were 4,553,384 tons against 4,672,523 on October 31. Unfilled tonnage November 30 last year was 6,540,242.

Process of Water Filtration Explained by Supt. Coughenour

Superintendent C. A. Coughenour of the Connellsville Water Company explains to the people of this city at an invitation to inspect the company's pumping and filtration plant which is located about two and one-half miles south of Connellsville, and see for themselves how the water is treated and the operation of the different devices in treating the water.

The purification plant Mr. Coughenour said is modern equipment, and it is the earnest desire of the management that patrons and others become better acquainted with this very important industry.

The process known as rapid sand filtration is employed by the company in the preparation of the water supply for its patrons. It is the desire of the company to render the best service possible, and as a means to this end no effort has been omitted.

After coagulation and sedimentation of the raw or unfiltrated water, which requires a short period, the water flows by gravity over the top of the five filter units of the purification plant, carrying with it a small quantity of the coagulating material. This is deposited on the surface of the filters in the form of a sticky gelatinous mass or coat which is insoluble in

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, December 8, 1933.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
10	20	Adair	Washington & Co. Connellsville
11	21	Albion No. 1	W. J. Kautz, Inc. New York
12	22	Albion No. 2	W. J. Kautz, Inc. New York
13	23	American	American Coke Corporation, Pittsburgh
14	24	American 2	American Coke Corporation, Pittsburgh
15	25	Birmingham	Birmingham Coke Co., Pittsburgh
16	26	Birmingham	Birmingham Coke Co., Pittsburgh
17	27	Champion	Champion Coke Co., Uniontown
18	28	Champion	Champion Coke Co., Uniontown
19	29	Champion	Champion Coke Co., Uniontown
20	30	Champion	Champion Coke Co., Uniontown
21	31	Champion	Champion Coke Co., Uniontown
22	32	Champion	Champion Coke Co., Uniontown
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W. W. PARSHALL

G. S. HARAH

JAMES B. CRAY

PURITAN COKE COMPANY

High Grade Low Sulphur Connellsville Furnace and Foundry Coke and By-Product Coal

Capacity—1,000 Tons Coke and 800 Tons Coal Daily

All Railroad Connections.

UNIONTOWN, PA.

PRODUCERS COKE COMPANY

Selling Agents—

Standard Connellsville Low Phosphorus Furnace and Foundry Coke

Also Smelter and Heating Coke and By-Product Coal.

SHIPMENTS VIA ANY RAILROAD

OFFICES: 863 Fayette Title & Trust Building, UNIONTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Monthly Capacity 100,000 Tons

Fayette County Third in State in Arrests Made for Violation of Liquor Laws

HARRISBURG, Dec. 7.—Out of 2,346 arrests for violation of the liquor laws during the nine months period ending October 1, this year, convictions resulted in 1,076 cases, according to figures announced today by the State Constabulary.

A total of 2,395 arrests were made, it was announced, 291 of which were federal violations.

The number discharged by the state courts was 771, of which 94 were found not guilty, 243 were ignored by the grand jury and 273 were discharged at hearings. There were 61 cases that were not prosecuted, a total of 1,088 cases are still pending, according to the state police figures.

Of the convictions 712 pleas of guilty were entered and 294 were found guilty by juries. Bail was

forfeited in 47 instances and 82 persons were fined at hearings. Sentence was suspended in 139 cases, while fines were imposed in 402 actions, fine and imprisonment was the sentence in 398 cases and imprisonment only was ordered by the court in 40 of the actions.

In 230 cases the imprisonment was from two to six months, in 51 proceedings less than two months were imposed, and in 303 cases from six to 18 months was the sentence while 24 sentences were over 18 months, it was reported.

Following is a table of the greatest number of arrests during the nine months in the eight counties:

Allegheny, 241; Westmoreland, 310; Fayette, 231; Luzerne, 165; Schuylkill, 147; Lackawanna, 101; Washington, 97; Erie, 82.

LOCAL POSTOFFICE EMPLOYEES ASK FOR INCREASED SALARY

Join in Nation-Wide Movement of Letter Carriers Association.

\$1,800 HIGHEST GRADE

Conforming their actions to those of postal employees throughout the United States, the force at the local office has taken part in the movement for an increase in salaries. In which the public generally has a warmly sympathetic interest, realizing as it does that, as measured by the standards in other lines of work, postal employees are at present very much underpaid.

The position of the employees of the Connelville office, who constitute the membership of Local No. 692, National Association of Letter Carriers, is very clearly set for in a communication to the editor of The Courier by L. G. Hoover, secretary of the local organization.

"The employees of the Connelville Postoffice have joined with the employees of every postoffice in the United States in an effort to secure an increase in salary, and for the betterment of their condition generally.

"They have already appealed to Senators Reed and Pepper also Representative Kendall to support the measures that are to be introduced at the present session of Congress for this purpose.

"It is unnecessary to go into detail in regard to the work of the postal employees, and yet there are many persons who do not realize what is demanded of them. They are compelled to pass a civil service examination with an average well above 70 per cent. Then they must pass a physical examination almost equal to the army and navy. They must then work as a substitute until there is an opening on the regular list; when they are put on regular at the salary of \$1,400 annually. An automatic raise of \$100 a year is given until the employee reaches the \$1,800 rate, which at present is the highest. They are expected to get the mail out, on time, rain or shine, hot or cold.

"Many very valuable pieces of mail are handled each day by these employees who are required to furnish bond for faithfulness in this respect. The work is arduous as well as particular, requiring much care and accuracy. All this is required of the postal employee, and he receives in many instances, less than the common laborer.

"The Department of Labor and Industry recently issued a bulletin showing that it is necessary for a family of five to have an income of \$2,640.73 annually in order to live decently, and yet the government is paying the faithful letter carrier, who often has a larger family than five to keep, only \$1,800 annually.

"Postal employees are not permitted to strike, even if they would, but must depend upon public sentiment and the pleasure of our law-makers for any increase they seek.

"It is suggested that all persons interested in postal employees receiving more adequate salaries, write Senators Reed and Pepper and Representative Kendall at Washington City in order that they may be informed concerning the sentiment which prevails so generally among patrons of the Connelville office.

A. C. Edwards Heads Dunbar Twp. Board

The Dunbar Township School Board reorganized on Friday, electing A. C. Edwards of Actelida as president. J. R. Smiley was named vice-president. The first woman member on the Dunbar township board of education, Mrs. John L. Keffer, took her seat.

Mrs. Keffer is the only new member on the board. H. E. Mason and J. R. Smiley, being re-elected. Meetings will be held on the second Friday of every month. The board is made up of Isaac Ball, A. C. Edwards, J. R. Smiley, H. E. Mason, Mrs. John L. Keffer, E. F. Beatty and J. W. Hanks.

Get Eight-Pointer.

A party of deer hunters from Woodville returned home from the Laurel Hill mountains Wednesday evening, bringing with them an eight-point buck weighing 212 pounds. The party consisted of Homer Baker, Andrew Spangy, Albert and Harry Stairs, Edward and Howard Baker.

Carl Bishop, who has been ill with an attack of grip, is able to be at work again. He is employed by the Shuster-Germley Company.

Pinchot Expects Dr. Donehoo State Librarian to Quit

According to information received from Harrisburg, and confirmed by Governor Pinchot while in Washington City Friday, the chief of the state administration expects Rev. Dr. George P. Donehoo to tender his resignation as state librarian.

The announcement caused no little sensation at the State Capitol as there had been no intimation that Dr. Donehoo contemplated resigning the office to which he was appointed by Governor Sprout and which he was filling so capably. The only reason assigned for the request of Governor Pinchot that Dr. Donehoo quit is that the state librarian had opposed Pinchot's plan of placing the library under the Department of Public Instruction for "fiscal control."

Dr. Donehoo is well known in Connelville as a former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church and as husband of Dr. Virginia Buttermore Donehoo. He left Connelville to become pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Conduersport, where he remained until his appointment as state librarian. Dr. Donehoo has served as secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Association for a number of years. In this capacity he has been instrumental in having many historical spots in the state permanently marked, including the erection of the Crawford monument on the Carnegie Library lawn. During all his life he has been a close student of Pennsylvania history, particularly of the Indian tribes which formerly dwelt here and is regarded as an authority on their history.

While in Washington City yesterday Governor Pinchot admitted he had requested Dr. Donehoo's resignation and that he expected to announce his successor within a short time. Dr. Donehoo in Harrisburg declined to discuss the subject in any way.

MAN WHO ATTACKED WEST SIDE WOMAN GIVEN 5 TO 10 YEARS

Herman J. Yoska, convicted by a jury Friday afternoon before Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen in Uniontown on charges of assault and battery with intent to ravish, was sentenced to serve from five to 10 years in the Western Penitentiary. He was convicted on two counts and for each count received from two and a half to five years, the second sentence to be served and computed at the expiration of the first one. In returning the verdict the jury stated, "It is apparent to the jury that the defendant is mentally unbalanced and we therefore recommend him to the mercy of the court." This recommendation was taken into consideration by the court when imposing sentence.

The defendant was charged with an assault upon Mrs. Myrtle A. Boyd, of Connelville, about 10:30 o'clock, on the night of September 30, as she was on her way home, having just got in a street car at the corner of Eighth street and Morrell avenue, Connelville.

John Patrick, of Edenboro, convicted before Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen on a charge of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor, was sentenced to pay the costs, a fine of \$200 and serve four months in the workhouse. He was alleged to have run his car driven by Clifford Whetzel, on August 21, last, on the McClellandtown road.

Thomas Boykin of Grindstone, was convicted on charges of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery and unlawful cutting before Judge E. M. Reppert. The defendant was charged with slashing Elmer Hodges with a razor at Grindstone on September 14, last.

HERBERT MERCHANT SHOT TO DEATH BY NEGRO BURGLARS

Three negroes who attempted to rob the store of John Cipoletti at Herbert works Friday evening killed the proprietor when he reached for a shotgun. Three bullets struck the merchant, two in the back, one in the arm. Cipoletti was sitting in a room in the rear of the store when the men entered.

Two miles away, at Republic three men answering the same description, a tall one and two short ones, entered the store of John Monson and while one held a 16-year-old boy at bay with a gun, the others rifled the cash register of \$30.

The trio escaped.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1923.

TO EASTERN PORTS. Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.

ORIGINATING DISTRICT.

Connelville

Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.

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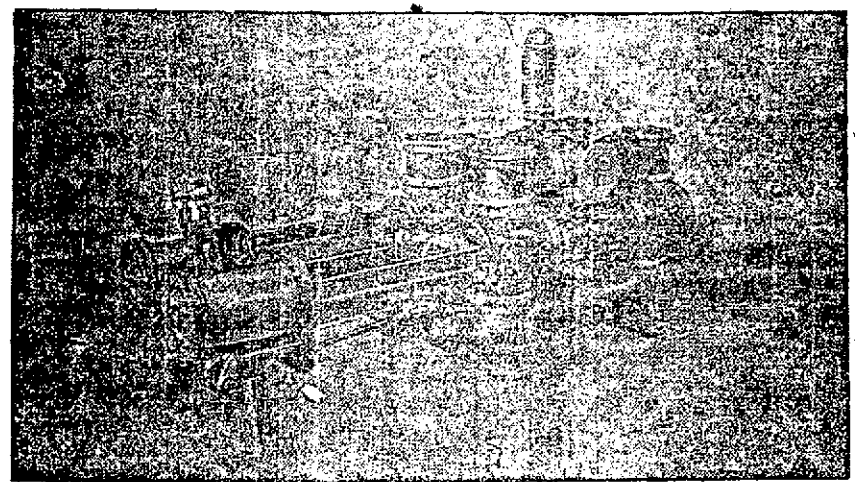
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The Connelville Manufacturing & Mine Supply Company

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Sole Manufacturers of the Lepley Patents and Designs, Covering a full line of Modern High Grade Mine Equipment Machinery.



We have the largest and best equipped mine equipment plant in Western Pennsylvania, fitted exclusively for the production of a high grade product. We manufacture.

Pumps
Engines
Fans
Air Compressors
Steel Hoisting Cages

STEAM COMPRESSED AIR OR ELECTRIC. SINGLE, DUPLEX OR TRIPLEX PATTERNS. WOOD LINED, BRONZE OR CAST IRON FITTED. FOR MINE, TANK OR MILL SERVICE.

HOISTING, HAULING OR STATIONARY. FIRST MOTION OR GEARED.

HEAVY STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION FOR HIGH DUTY SERVICE. BLOWING, EXHAUST OR REVERSING. DRIVEN WITH PLAIN SHAFT VALVE, PISTON VALVE OR CORLISS ENGINE.

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With her children she moved to Scotland from Everett, 21 years ago and continued to make her home here. Mr. McFarland died 35 years ago at Everett.

Mrs. McFarland was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was one of the most widely known of the Reister Methodist Church, and highly esteemed residents of Scotland.

She is survived by the following children: Mrs. J. H. Nickels, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mrs. L. M. Crieke, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mrs. B. B. McFarland, Hamilton, Can.; Mrs. P. Rader, Clarkburg, W. Va.; Flora and Elaine McFarland, both at home.

She is also survived by 15 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren and one brother, M. L. Amick of Everett.

WILLIAM THORNTON MARTIN. SCOTSDALE, Dec. 6.—William Thornton Martin, 87 years old, died last night at Owensdale.

THOMAS LAYMAN. Thomas Layman, 72 years old, died Wednesday at his home at Wynn works. Besides his wife he is survived by two daughters and two sons.

MRS. MARGARET WILLIAMS. Mrs. Margaret Williams, 59 years old, died Tuesday night at her home at Fairchance following a lingering illness.

MRS. RAY E. BROADWATER. Mrs. Mabel Broadwater, wife of Ray E. Broadwater, died Tuesday at her home at Thompson No. 2. Besides her husband she is survived by two small children, Albert and Evelyn, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carson Lynn and the following sisters and brothers: Mrs. James Frost, of New

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wide circle of friends. She was the last surviving member of a family of eight children. She is survived by four sons, Mrs. Martin Beyers of Pittsburgh, Mrs. John Skillion of Canton, N. J., Mrs. Rodley Means of McKeesport and Mrs. Bertha Kellenberger of Connelville; two nephews, Alvin Bechout of Oakland, Pittsburgh and Karl K. Kellenberger of Connelville; 14 grand nieces and nephews and seven great-grand-nieces and nephews.

SIMSON FANT. Simon Fant, colored, 34 years old, died yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at his home near Crossland station, following an illness of pneumonia. Four of the 11 children surviving him are ill. In addition to the children his widow survives. Fant came here last spring from the South and has been employed by the H. C. Peck Coke Company.

JOSEPH WILLIAM PATRICK. Joseph William Patrick, two years old, son of Joseph and Manda Marie Skelly Patrick of Hyndman street, South Connelville, died this morning at 3 o'clock at the home